



KIRKBY-IN-ASHFIELD
URBAN DISTRICT
COUNCIL.

ANNUAL REPORT
FOR 1920,

— BY —

M. E. KAYTON, D.P.H.,
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

KIRKBY-IN-ASHFIELD :

A. MOORE, PHOENIX PRINTERIES, KINGSWAY.

Kirkby-in-Ashfield Urban District Council.

Chairman :

W. MATTLEY, Esq., J.P.

Vice-Chairman :

G. W. HANCOCK, Esq.

Councillors :

East Ward.	West Ward.	South Ward.
R. GASCOYNE	T. DAVISON	W. MATTLEY
T. BANKS	W. SCOTHERN	J. DAVENPORT
J. A. MARSHALL	G. W. HANCOCK	T. BRADBURY
H. TOON	S. DYSON	H. PEACH
G. HIBBERT	F. BERRY	C. LILEY
W. BAYLISS		
J. BRANNACK		

Clerk :

E. B. HIBBERT, Esq., Solicitor.

Medical Officer of Health :

Dr. M. E. KAYTON, D.P.H.

Sanitary Inspector :

W. MASSEY.

Surveyor :

W. DODSLEY, J.P.

Rate Collector :

S. UNWIN.

Water Manager :

L. LEIVERS.

Gas Manager :

G. M. GRIBBLE.

Health Visitors :

NURSE FACKRELL, NURSE WHETTON.

Assistant Overseer & Water Rental Collector :

P. CUPIT.

REPORT.



To the Chairman and Members
of the
Kirkby-in-Ashfield Urban District Council.



GENTLEMEN,

I beg to submit to you my seventh Annual Report on the health and sanitary conditions of your district.

The Ministry of Health have issued regulations for the preparation and issue of the Annual Report for 1920. It is the desire of the Ministry that the Report should be prepared under various headings suggested by them, and when completed should be printed, and that the Council will arrange for the fullest possible publicity to the Report throughout their area and to effect an exchange of copies of Reports with other Authorities.

While keeping to the headings desired by the Ministry of Health I propose to continue embodying in the Report the Tables giving the Vital Statistics of the district, into the sub-divisions we have hitherto followed, namely, the three wards, East, West and South.

These statistics will be both interesting and full of information for local purposes, shewing us the incidence of births and deaths in the component parts of the district.

Natural and Social Conditions of the District.

Geographically the district is situated on the north-west boundary of the County of Nottinghamshire, and comprises an acreage of 5,814 acres. It is divided for local electoral purposes into three Wards, namely, East, West, and South, the first-named being the most largely populated and the habitations in it most concentrated, the other two being chiefly composed of scattered hamlets, particularly the South Ward.

In the East Ward the surface is generally of light loam, the subsoil being sand. In the West Ward there is a stratum of magnesian limestone covered with a layer of loam, which becomes stronger in a west and south-westerly direction. In the South and East Wards beds of clay appear.

The district is hilly, and is on the average 530 feet above sea level, the valleys thus giving ample facilities on the gravitation system throughout.

The principal occupation of the inhabitants is that of coal mining; the remainder are occupied as railway workers, hosiery operators, and a few are engaged in farming.

The district is served by three railways, and a fourth passes through with no depot in the rateable area.

Three small rivers have their source within the district, the river Maun rises on the northern boundary of the parish in the historic grounds of Lower Hardwick; whilst the river Leen rises at Hollinwell on the south-east boundary; the river Erewash rises in the centre of the district.

The population at the census 1911 was 15,379. It is estimated by the Registrar-General for the year 1920 to be 17,062.

The number of houses in the district are:—

	East	West	South	Total
Occupied ...	1706	980	879	3565
Unoccupied ...	—	—	—	—
In course of Erection	48	—	—	48
Local estimated Population for calculation of Ward Rates ...	8530	4900	4395	17825

Coal mining as an occupation, though more hazardous than other occupations, and causing very nearly the highest mortality as compared with other occupations from injuries, is not conducive to a higher death rate in other respects. In fact the general death rate is lower than that of all males. It has a higher tendency to give rise to respiratory troubles owing to the inhalation of particles of coal dust which, fortunately, being comparatively free from sharp angles are hence less irritating than stone or metallic dust. It also gives rise to eye trouble—nystagmus.

The number of births registered during the year, as supplied by the Registrar-General, was 256 males and 221 females, making a total of 477 births, of which there were 20 illegitimate children, 10 males and 10 females. This gives a birth rate for the whole district of 27·9 per 1000, as compared with 22·6 per 1000 for the preceding year. This birth rate, as you will notice from the table for the past ten years, is a distinct improvement, and is the highest since 1913. The birth rate for England and Wales is 25·4.

The full statistics of births in the districts will be observed in the following tables:—

TABLE I.

Showing Births in Wards:—

	East Ward	West Ward	South Ward	Totals
1st Quarter ...	88	33	42	163
2nd Quarter ...	62	27	28	117
3rd Quarter ...	58	24	30	112
4th Quarter ...	46	25	23	94
Totals 1920...	254	109	123	486
Totals 1919...	184	111	93	388
Totals 1918...	202	120	114	436
Totals 1917...	204	111	111	426
Totals 1916...	205	98	119	422
Totals 1915...	219	137	109	465
Totals 1914...	232	145	124	501
Totals 1913...	252	135	118	505
Totals 1912...	236	125	110	471
Totals 1911...	236	167	124	527

Births occurring quarterly as follows:—

				Illegitimate	
		Males	Females	Males	Females
1st Quarter	...	78	85
2nd Quarter	...	63	54
3rd Quarter	...	56	56
4th Quarter	...	56	38
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Totals 1920	...	253	233	10	10
„ 1919	...	182	206	4	10
„ 1918	...	218	200	10	8
„ 1917	...	203	205	6	12
„ 1916	...	212	193	10	7
„ 1915	...	234	218	9	4
„ 1914	...	259	228	4	10
„ 1913	...	228	258	7	12
„ 1912	...	226	227	9	9
„ 1911	...	265	237	13	12

Ward Birth-rate, as per local estimate of population :

	East Ward	West Ward	South Ward.
1920	29·7	22·2	27·9
1919	22·5	23·6	21·9
1918	24·0	24·5	23·6
1917	24·4	22·6	25·2
1916	24·6	20·0	27·2
1915	27·5	28·1	22·8
1914	29·8	29·9	28·8
1913	32·7	28·4	27·4
1912	30·7	26·1	26·3
1911	44·7	33·7	22·7

Birth-rate for the last 10 years for the whole district :

(The last 4 years are based on the Registrar General's figures).

1920	...	27·9	per 1000 of the population	
1919	...	22·6	„	„
1918	...	24·9	„	„
1917	...	24·6	„	„
1916	...	24·0	„	„
1915	...	27·0	„	„
1914	...	29·0	„	„
1913	...	30·1	„	„
1912	...	28·5	„	„
1911	...	34·2	„	„

The deaths registered in the district during the year were 86 males and 94 females, making a total of 180 ; giving a death rate of 10·5 per 1000 of the population, as compared with 12·3 per 1000 for the previous year. The death rate for England and Wales is 12·4 per 1000.

The Registrar's classification of deaths is as follows :

			Males		Females
Measles	...	...	1	...	1
Influenza	...	...	2	...	1
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	...	...	6	...	7
Tuberculous Meningitis	...	...	—	...	3
Other Tuberculous Diseases	...	...	—	...	3
Cancer, malignant disease	...	...	6	...	6
Rheumatic Fever	...	...	2	...	3
Meningitis	...	...	2	...	—
Organic heart disease	...	...	12	...	7
Bronchitis	...	...	9	...	12
Pneumonia (all forms)	...	...	4	...	6
Diarrhœa, etc.	...	...	3	...	—
Appendicitis Typhilitis	...	...	—	...	1
Nephritis and Bright's Disease	...	...	1	...	—
Puerperal Fever	...	...	—	...	2
Parturition apart from Puerperal Fever	...	...	—	...	2
Congenital Debility &c.	...	...	7	...	8
Violence apart from Suicide	...	...	4	...	4
Suicide	...	...	2	...	—
Other Defined Diseases	...	...	23	...	27
Causes ill-defined or unknown	...	...	2	...	1
			—		—
			86	...	94
			—		—

One of the deaths was from Cerebro Spinal Fever, which took place in the Nottingham General Hospital and was transferred to us as belonging to this locality.

TABLE II.

Showing deaths at all ages in Wards:—

	East Ward	West Ward	South Ward	Male	Female	Totals
1st Quarter ...	16	11	12	19	20	39
2nd Quarter ...	28	14	13	27	28	55
3rd Quarter ...	12	13	11	19	17	36
4th Quarter ...	13	6	6	14	11	25
Totals 1920...	69	44	42	79	76	155
Deaths transferred to this district ...				9	15	24
						179
Totals 1919...	83	45	50			178
Totals 1918...	103	60	68			231
Totals 1917...	93	51	33			177
Totals 1916...	70	32	36			138
Totals 1915...	134	71	55			260
Totals 1914...	89	46	49			184
Totals 1913...	95	49	39			183
Totals 1912...	93	53	39			185
Totals 1911...	85	40	40			165

Death rate for the past 10 years :—

1920	...	10·5	per 1000 of the population
1919	...	12·3	„ „
1918	...	16·4	„ „
1917	...	12·7	„ „
1916	...	8·5	„ „
1915	...	16·0	„ „
1914	...	11·0	„ „
1913	...	11·7	„ „
1912	...	11·5	„ „
1911	...	10·9	„ „

It is gratifying to know that the death rate for this year is the lowest on record since the inception of the Council, with the exception of the years 1907 and 1916, which were 10·1 and 8·5 respectively, and is well below the average for England and Wales, the rate for which is 12·4 per 1000.

There is no hospital accommodation within the district, the nearest hospital on the one side is at Mansfield, five miles away ; and on the other at Nottingham, a distance of thirteen miles. Both these are utilised by this district, the latter being used to the greater extent.

Sanitary Circumstances of the District.

Water Supply

The District is supplied with water from the Council's own water works, which are situated on the Eastern boundary of the Parish in Norman's Hollow, Sherwood Forest. The water is derived from deep wells in the sand rock and is pumped by a set of "three throw" pumps; there is also a duplicate set of pumps for emergency. The quality of the water is very good, and at the present time the quantity is ample for all purposes. The average annual pumping is about 170 million gallons.

Two streets of houses belonging to the Butterley Colliery Co. are supplied with water from the Colliery Co.'s water works, which are situated in close proximity to the Council's works, and the water is derived from the same strata.

An outlying hamlet on the South West boundary of the Parish is supplied with water from the Basford Rural Council's undertaking.

Drainage and Sewage

The system of drainage in the district has been materially improved during the past fifteen years, owing to the adoption of a practice of testing by means of water or smoke test, to all new drains, and the old drains which become defective are re-laid and systematically tested.

The geographical formation of the district makes it possible to deal with the whole of the Sewage system by

means of gravitation. The sewage from about four-fifths of the houses in the area is conveyed to the sewage works in Park Lane. For the remaining houses in isolated areas, or where it has been found impossible to connect with the main system, the following methods have been adopted: For the sewage from the outlying hamlet of Portland Row, a set of filter beds have been constructed, and from this a very satisfactory effluent is obtained. The sewage of the Southern portion of Annesley Woodhouse is dealt with by irrigation on farm land. The sewage from Bleak Hall is dealt with in a similar manner. The drainage from the isolated hamlet of Pinxton Green is passed through a separate filter bed before being discharged into a stream.

The main sewage disposal works, situate in Park Lane, deals as mentioned above, with the sewage from the remaining four-fifths of the district, namely—the whole of the East Ward, the main portion of the West Ward, and about one-half of the South Ward.

The method of purification adopted is that of settling tanks and filter beds, the filtering medium of the latter is granite. I regret to say the effluent discharged from these works is in my opinion not as satisfactory as it should be, thus very likely polluting the river. I understand you have a further scheme in hand for improving these outfall works.

The following is the closet accomodation of the district:

Water Closets	1031	Closet Accommodat- ion
Pail Closets	...	...	2519
Waste Water Closets	...	...	2
Midden Privies	...	...	.6

The number of privies converted to the water carriage system during the year is 6. It should be the aim of the Council, as soon as circumstances permit, to enforce the water carriage system throughout the district.

Scavenging

The scavenging of the district is carried out by the Council's own workmen. The cleansing of privies is done during the night, and the house refuse is collected during the day. In connection with the latter I beg to point out the desirability of the abolition of all ashpits in the district and the provision of a sanitary dustbin to each house. These would be cleansed each week, and this system would abolish the present unhealthy practice of leaving a larger accumulation of refuse in the ashpits to be collected at longer intervals, thus causing double handling of the refuse in collection and removal.

During the year 3168 loads of nightsoil were collected and 5393 loads of refuse were disposed of. A portion of the refuse is disposed of at a tip in South Ward, but the greater part is dealt with at the refuse destructor, which is now not large enough to deal with the whole.

Sanitary Inspection of District

Seventy statutory notices and twenty-six informal notices were served during the year for insanitary dwellings. These have been complied with, with the exception of six dwellings which remain in *statu quo*.

The following nuisances have also been dealt with by means of informal notices, and the defects were remedied: In connection with closets and ashpits, 244; Drains, 218; Old drains taken out and reconstructed, 13; Water Closets 4. There were 6 midden privies converted to Water Closets.

Making a total of 577 inspections respecting insanitary dwellings and nuisances during the year.

There is only one Offensive Trade carried out in the district, namely that of Tripe boiler. This is kept under observation and not permitted to cause a nuisance.

Offensive
Trades, etc.

The sanitary accommodation of the schools in the district is good, each school having an adequate number of water closets. There is also an ample supply of water from the Council's mains:

Schools

It was not considered necessary to take any action to close any of the schools during the year.

Food.

Milk Supply

From the time that your Veterinary Inspector left the district four years ago, up to the end of 1920, when another Veterinary Inspector was appointed, the milk-producing cows in the district were periodically examined by your Sanitary Inspector, and found to be a good and healthy class of milk beast.

One examination has been made by your Veterinary Inspector since his appointment, and he confirms the opinion already formed of the present milk beast being of good quality.

I have, however, a few comments to make as regards the system of distribution.

The present method of delivering milk by purveyors is far from the ideal; a pail containing two or three gallons of milk is taken from door to door and the quantity required by customers is measured out. Each time this has to be done it is necessary to take off the lid from the pail and thus expose the contents to the atmosphere, which may be charged with dust or other foreign matter that may be blowing about at the time. Imagine the milkman arriving at the door at the same time as the scavengers are emptying the ashpits into the road, from where it has to be loaded into the waggon as I have before mentioned, with a strong wind blowing, and you will easily understand what an element of infection that milk will be exposed to, particularly if the milk is to be used for the feeding of a baby.

The proper method would be to have the milk placed in sterilized bottles and sealed at the dairy and so delivered to the customers, thus avoiding any likelihood of contamination.

There are thirteen licensed slaughter-houses in the district, no public abattoir having been provided. These slaughter-houses are inspected systematically, both at times when slaughtering is in progress and at others. These places are maintained in a cleanly condition.

Meat.

During the year 10cwts. 1qr. of beef affected with tuberculosis was seized and destroyed.

	1914	Jan., 1920	Dec., 1920
Licensed Slaughter-houses	15	12	12

Other foods condemned and destroyed were 125 tins of fruit, 13 tins of fish and 4 tins of meat.

Other Food.

The bakehouses in the district are periodically inspected and are invariably found to be in order.

One case of food poisoning occurred in the district and on investigation it was found that the food was purchased in another Urban District, was prepared for consumption in an adjoining Rural District and eaten at a farm on the borders of this Urban District. Inquiries revealed the fact that no fatal cases arose from it. It is very difficult to know in time for any action to be taken in these cases, as it is not obligatory either on the people affected or the Medical practitioner attending to notify the cases to the Medical Officer of Health.

Infectious Diseases.

During the year 146 cases of infectious diseases were notified ; of this number, 64 were cases of scarlet fever. This is a small number as compared with previous years and was due to a mild epidemic, distributed about equally in all the Wards. No deaths resulted from it.

Pneumonia and Malaria, which became notifiable last year, accounted for 12 in the former case and 2 in the latter. Both cases of malaria were recurrences of the disease contracted abroad.

The case of enteric fever was investigated and it was found that if it was enteric fever at all it must have been of a very mild nature, as it was not notified until after four weeks from the onset of the illness. The patient duly recovered.

Five cases of puerperal fever were notified ; of these, two were fatal. The cases were duly notified to the Local Supervising Authority and the midwives concerned were properly dealt with.

Twenty-seven cases of pulmonary tuberculosis were notified during the year, and ten of other forms. Unfortunately, the notification of these cases by the Medical practitioners is still not as early as can be desired, and Sanatorium treatment after the disease has shown itself markedly, is, I have no hesitation to say, perfectly useless as a cure. As you are aware, we are prepared to examine any sputum bacteriologically in the laboratory fitted up in your offices, to aid in the early diagnosis of these cases and this is at the disposal of the Medical men free of charge.

There were six cases of diphtheria notified, all of whom recovered ; swabs can be examined in the laboratory to aid in the diagnosis, and in all cases, whether doubtful or definitely diagnosed as diphtheria, Anti-Toxin is provided free of charge at the request of the medical men.

No vaccinations were performed by the Medical Officer of Health under the Public Health (Smallpox Prevention) Regulations, 1917, during the year.

In the first month or two of the year the epidemic of measles, which was very severe in the latter end of 1919, was still prevalent, but it was on the wane. It accounted for two deaths. As you are aware, measles ceased to be notifiable in January, 1920. We have also had an epidemic of mumps in the district during the year.

There were three deaths from Influenza. During the year, the Minister of Health sent out influenza vaccine to be given free of charge to any Medical practitioner, to be used on his patient if so desired.

I regret to say I have had no request from the Medical practitioners for the vaccine.

There were five cases of puerperal fever notified during the year. They were attended by mid-wives in the first instance ; two of the cases proved fatal.

Four cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum were notified during the year. All of these cases recovered, no permanent injury to the eyes resulting from the infection.

A perusal of the following tables will give at a glance, the incidence of infectious disease occurring in ages, months and Wards.

TABLE I.

Showing Notifiable Zymotic Diseases :—

	Under 1 year	1 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 45	45 and under 65	65 and over	Totals
Scarlet Fever	...	15	41	5	2	1	...	64
Erysipelas ...	1	...	...	1	4	7	2	15
Diphtheria and Membraneous Croup	1	...	2	2	1	...	...	6
Puerperal Fever ...	...	...	...	3	2	...	...	5
Pneumonia ... (all forms)	...	...	1	3	2	6	...	12
Malaria ...	..	...	...	1	1	...	...	2
Enteric Fever	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Phthisis ...	...	1	7	7	7	5	...	27
Other Tubercular Diseases	...	1	5	2	2	...	...	10
Ophthalmia Neonatorium	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	4

TABLE II.

Shewing Notifiable Zymotic Diseases occurring in Wards :

	East Ward	West Ward	South Ward
Scarlet Fever ...	19	21	24
Erysipelas ...	5	4	6
Diphtheria and Membraneous Croup	2	2	2
Puerperal Fever ...	2	2	1
Pneumonia (all forms)	4	7	1
Malaria ...	...	1	1
Enteric Fever ...	1	...	...
Phthisis ...	13	8	6
Other Tubercular Diseases ...	2	2	6
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1	3	...

TABLE III.

Showing Zymotic Diseases occurring in months :—

	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Totals
Scarlet Fever ...	18	8	7	4	...	3	...	1	4	2	10	7	64
Erysipelas ...	3	1	6	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	15
Diphtheria and Membraneous Croup ...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	2	1	6
Puerperal Fever	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	5
Pneumonia (all forms) ...	...	4	3	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	2	12
Malaria ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2
Enteric Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Phthisis ...	6	2	3	4	1	4	...	...	3	1	2	1	27
Other Tubercular Diseases ...	1	...	1	1	1	1	2	2	...	1	...	...	10
Ophthalmia Neonatorium ...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	4

Maternity and Child Welfare.

There is a sub-Committee of the Council composed of all members of the Council and nine lady non-members co-opted on it dealing with this section.

There are three Child Welfare Centres in the district, and the chief Centre is held at the Council Offices on the first and third Monday in each month at 2 p.m., and two other Branch Centres in the outlying portions of the parish are held on the second and fourth Monday of each month, at the same time.

Your Medical Officer attends each meeting of the Centres for consultations, and occasionally lectures to mothers on the feeding and management of babies. The Health Visitors are also in attendance at each meeting.

The child welfare work, since its introduction in this district, has been of great benefit, as shown by the decline in the infantile mortality and the healthier condition of the surviving children. It is also a great help in inducing a spirit of emulation amongst the mothers about the improvement of their babies at these meetings.

The Registrar General has given us 41 deaths of infants under one year. The local Registrar however, has had only 39 registered, and the following were the causes of death :

The classification of Infantile deaths is as follows :

Congenital Debility	...	...	6
Bronchitis	...	...	7
Prematurity	...	...	10
Gastro Enteritis	...	...	3

Convulsions	...	...	6
Cerebral Hæmorrhage	...	...	1
Pneumonia	...	...	2
Accidentally Suffocated		...	2
Influenza	...	...	1
Asphyxia Livida	...	...	1
			<hr/>
Total ...			39
			<hr/>

As you will notice from the classified table of Infant deaths that there were two deaths from accidental suffocation, I beg to repeat again what I have advocated in previous reports, that there ought to be a law compelling mothers to have a separate cot for the baby ; the same as there is about fireguard.

Infantile mortality occurring in Wards :—

	East Ward	West Ward	South Ward	Totals
1st Quarter ...	6	0	2	8
2nd „ ...	12	4	4	20
3rd „ ...	2	2	4	8
4th „ ...	3	0	0	3
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	23	6	10	39
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

These figures are taken from the returns supplied by the local Registrar, which is two less than those given by the Registrar General.

Infantile death rate in Wards :—

		East Ward	West Ward	South Ward
1920	...	90·5	55·0	81·3
1919	...	108·9	53·5	141·3
1918	...	118·8	41·6	96·4
1917	...	93·0	117·1	90·0
1916	...	73·1	81·6	75·6
1915	...	205·4	109·4	183·4
1914	...	112·0	82·0	145·1
1913	...	142·8	96·3	101·7
1912	...	114·4	104·0	154·5
1911	...	152·5	107·7	129·0

Infantile mortality for the whole district for the past ten years. The last four years are based on the Registrar's figures :—

1920	...	85·9	1915	...	172·0
1919	...	100·5	1914	...	111·7
1918	...	97·7	1913	...	120·7
1917	...	99·7	1912	...	123·0
1916	...	75·8	1911	...	132·8

During the year there has been 3117lbs. of Glaxo supplied to mothers at a rate a little higher than cost price; also 362 $\frac{3}{4}$ lbs. of Virol and four dozen tins of Lactogol. There has also been given away to cases of distress 51lbs. of Glaxo, 45 $\frac{3}{4}$ lbs. of Virol and 11 tins of Lactogol.

Cows milk has also been supplied, free of charge, in necessitous cases to nursing and expectant mothers, and children under five years of age; 1536 pints at a cost of £30 9s. 2d.

Sanitary Administration.

Staff

There is one Sanitary Inspector for the district. I have already informed you of the details of the work done by him and the number of notices served by him during the year.

Hospital Accommodation.

There is one Small-pox Hospital with accommodation for 16 beds. This is situated on the Western boundary of the district. Fortunately, there has been no use for this Institution during the year.

Acts in force in the District.

The Public Health Act, 1875, and the other Acts incorporated thereunto.

Local Government Act, 1894.

Powers conferred by the Local Government Board :

- (a). The powers of a Parish Council as to Charities.
- (b). To appoint Overseers of the Poor.
- (c). To appoint and revoke the appointment of Assistant Overseer.

Acts of Parliament adopted by the Council :

The Infectious Diseases (Notification) Act, 1899.

The Infectious Diseases (Prevention) Act, 1890.

The Private Streets Work Act, 1892.

The Public Health Amendment Act, 1890. Part III.

The Public Health Amendment Act, 1907. Part II.

(Streets and Buildings). Part III (Sanitary Provisions).

Certain Sections comprised in Part IV. (Infectious Diseases). Part VI (Recreation Grounds). Part VIII

(Fire Brigade). And Section 95 comprised in Part X.

Notification of Births Act, 1907.

And all subsequent Acts.

There is a small laboratory provided by you at the Council Offices, under the supervision of your Medical Officer and Sanitary Inspector, for the purpose of ordinary bacteriological or chemical tests required. It is open for the Medical practitioners in the district to submit samples for examination free of charge. ^{Bacteriological Work.}

The following tests have been made during the year :

Fifteen samples of Sputa ; of these, three were positive, five of a suspicious character and seven proved negative.

A sample of milk which was submitted, was deficient in fats, containing only 6% of cream. This case was brought to the notice of the Food and Drugs Inspector for this district. This, on investigation, led to the wholesaler being prosecuted and fined.

Housing.

In the "Form of Survey of Housing Needs" of the District, which I helped to fill up for the Ministry of Health last year, I estimated that we had a shortage of a total of 516 houses, and were summarised as follows:

To meet unsatisfied demand for houses during the next three years: 375.

To replace other houses which, although they cannot at present be regarded as unfit for human habitation, fall definitely below a reasonable standard: 91.

To meet anticipated deficiencies arising from new industrial development: 50.

We may deduct from this total 60 houses likely to be built (some already completed) by persons other than the Local Authority. This leaves a net estimate of 456 houses required.

You have entered into contracts for the erection of 48 houses under the Housing Scheme in the East Ward as a first instalment, and I understand that you are now negotiating for further contributions in the West and South Wards, to, in some measure meet the deficiency.

Considerable overcrowding exists owing to the shortage of houses.

With the exception of a few isolated groups of old property, the general standard of housing in the district is very fair.

The general character of defects found to exist in unfit houses, arises from the fact that in nearly all cases these houses were erected long before the existence of a local supervisory authority, as regards construction, accommodation, rise dampness, lack of ventilation, etc.

It is generally found that where property is supervised by owners themselves, the property is kept in a good state of repair, the owners realising that it is to their own interest to prevent dilapidation. But when property is in the hands of an agent the reverse often happens, lack of real interest in the property on the part of agents results in slight defects growing ultimately into dilapidations.

Great difficulties have been and still are being met with in carrying out the work of repairs, due to shortage of skilled labour and scarcity of material.

The appendices for housing, etc., appear at the end of the Report.

In conclusion, allow me gentlemen, to take this opportunity of thanking you for the invariable courtesy with which you have treated me during the year, and with which you have received any suggestions of mine regarding the betterment of the health conditions of the district. I have also to thank Mr. Massey, your Sanitary Inspector, for his continued and active assistance and co-operation in all sanitary work of the district, and also in doing the main work in the laboratory in examining sputa, swabs, etc., under my supervision.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient servant,

MAURICE E. KAYTON.

APPENDICES.

HOUSING CONDITIONS.

STATISTICS.

Year ended 31st December, 1920.

1.—General.

1.	Estimated population	...	...	17062
2.	General death-rate	...	...	10'5
3.	Death-rate from tuberculosis	...	...	0'7
4.	Infantile mortality	...	...	85'9
5.	Number of dwelling-houses of all classes	...		3565
6.	Number of working-class dwelling-houses	...		3295
7.	Number of new working-class houses erected			14

2.—Unfit Dwelling-Houses.

I.—Inspection.

1.	Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Act	...	...	577
2.	Number of dwelling-houses which were inspected and recorded under the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations, 1910			—
3.	Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	...		Nil
4.	Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-heading) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	...		51

II. Remedy of defects without Service of formal Notices.

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	...	26
---	-----	----

III.—Action under Statutory Powers.

A. *Proceedings under section 28 of the Housing, Town Planning, &c., Act, 1919.*

1.	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	51
2.	Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit—	
	(a) by owner	44
	(b) by Local Authority in default of owners	1
3.	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders became operative in pursuance of declarations by owners of intention to close	Nil

B. *Proceedings under Public Health Acts.*

1.	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	526
2.	Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied—	
	(a) by owners	526
	(b) by Local Authority in default of owners	Nil.

C. *Proceedings under Sections 17 & 18 of the Housing, Town Planning, &c., Act, 1909.*

1.	Number of representations made with a view to the making of Closing Orders ...	Nil.
2.	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made ...	Nil.
3.	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the dwelling-houses having been rendered fit ...	Nil.

4.	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	...	Nil.
5.	Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	...	Nil.

3.—Unhealthy Areas.

Areas represented to the Local Authority with a view to Improvement Schemes under (a) Part I., or (b) Part II., of the Act of 1890 :—

1.	Name of area	...	...	...	Nil.
2.	Acreage	...	...	...	„
3.	Number of working-class houses in area				„
4.	Number of working-class persons to be displaced	...	...	...	„
4.—	Number of houses not complying with the building bye-laws erected with consent of Local Authority under Section 25 of the Housing, Town Planning, &c., Act, 1919	...			„
5.—	Staff engaged on housing work with, briefly, the duties of each Officer	...	...		„

Summary of work done in the Sanitary Inspector's Department during 1920.

	Informal Notices	Statutory Notices	Nuisances abated after Notices	In statu quo
Dwelling houses—				
Insanitary 	26	27	49	6
Privies, Pail Closets and Ashpits ...	244	...	244	...
Water Closets 	4	...	4	...
Defective Drainage 	218	...	218	...
Yard Paving 	1	...	1	...

HEALTH VISITORS' REPORT.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS
OF THE
KIRKBY-IN-ASHFIELD URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

GENTLEMEN,

I beg to submit the Annual Report of the Health Visitors for the year 1920.

Births registered	...	Legitimate	457	Illegitimate	20	Total...	477
Births notified	...	Live Births	477	Still Births	29	„	...506
„	„	By Midwives	358	By Doctors	148	„	...506
Infantile deaths	...	Legitimate	36	Illegitimate	5	Total	... 41
Rate per 1000	...	„	38'7	„	250'0	„	85'9
Visits	...	To expectant mothers	...	...	...	Total...	248
„	...	To infants under 1 year.	First visits	452	„	...	2100
„	...	To children between 1—5 years			„	...	3597

The above visits consist of work done in the two districts into which the parish has been divided as follows:—

NURSE FACKRELL.

168 first visits to newly born.

700 re-visits to children under one year.

1866 „ „ over one and under five years.

149 Ante natal visits.

2883

NURSE WAPLINGTON, succeeded by NURSE WHETTON.

284 first visits to newly born.

948 re-visits to children under one year.

2091 „ „ over one and under five years.

99 Ante natal visits.

3422

Mother and Babies Welcome Report.



WARD TABLE. —

			East Ward	West Ward	South Ward
No. of Meetings	...	...	21	12	11
Average attendance of mothers			41	19	20
Children	...	...	54	29	24

I am,

Your obedient servant,

J. FACKRELL.

Vital Statistics from 1896 (a) for the whole District (b) for each Ward.

For Whole District. For Wards.

Year	Houses occup'd	Estim't'd populat'n	Birth-rate	Death-rate at all ages	Infant Death-rate	Ward	Houses	Populat'n	Birth-rate	Death-rate	Infant Death-rate
1896	1704	8520	39.5	18.5	186.9	East West South	684 420 600	3420 2100 3000	45.2 35.1 43.1	19.3 18.2 18.1	184.6 170.5 176.9
1900	2108	10034	39.9	19.9	204.4	East West South	741 645 722	3705 3225 3610	48.8 33.1 31.3	23.7 20.4 9.8	243.0 214.9 132.7
1904	2751	13755	37.8	12.6	165.0	East West South	1193 804 754	5695 4020 3770	39.9 30.3 42.7	11.5 11.6 15.6	163.8 180.3 155.2
1908	3165	16442	33.0	11.8	139.9	East West South	1409 930 820	7318 4863 4261	37.6 36.1 35.1	11.4 13.6 12.9	130.6 157.7 145.4
1909	3237	16834	34.3	11.1	131.2	East West South	1458 940 839	7562 4913 4356	37.1 36.4 34.6	11.3 13.8 12.6	128.8 158.5 141.7
1910	3269	17000	30.6	12.5	145.8	East West South	1481 945 844	7690 4934 4376	32.3 30.8 27.4	11.5 14.3 12.3	136.5 177.6 125.0
1911	3198	15379	34.2	10.9	132.8	East West South	1456 923 819	7015 4581 3782	44.7 31.7 22.7	12.1 8.7 10.5	152.5 107.7 129.0
1912	3325	16625	28.5	11.5	123.0	East West South	1533 958 834	7665 4790 4170	30.7 26.1 26.3	12.2 11.0 9.3	114.4 104.0 154.5
1913	3353	16740	30.16	11.7	120.7	East West South	1537 961 850	7685 4805 4250	32.7 28.4 27.4	12.3 10.1 9.1	142.8 96.3 101.7
1914	3381	16905	29.0	11.0	111.7	East West South	1552 970 859	7760 4850 4295	29.8 29.9 28.8	11.2 9.4 11.4	112.0 82.0 145.1
1915	3433	17160	27.0	14.7	172.0	East West South	1592 973 867	7960 4965 4335	27.5 28.1 22.8	16.5 14.5 12.6	205.4 109.4 183.4
1916	3514	17570	24.01	8.5	75.8	East West South	1661 980 874	8305 4900 4365	24.6 20.0 27.2	8.4 6.5 8.4	73.1 81.6 75.6
*1917	3524	17469	24.6	12.7	99.7	East West South	1666 980 878	8330 4900 4390	24.4 22.6 25.2	11.1 10.4 7.3	93.0 117.1 90.0
*1918	3539	17613	24.9	16.3	97.7	East West South	1680 980 879	8400 4900 4395	24.0 24.5 23.6	12.2 12.2 15.4	118.8 41.6 96.4
*1919	3551	17092	22.6	12.3	105.6	East West South	1692 980 879	8142 4705 4245	22.5 23.6 21.9	10.1 9.6 11.7	108.9 53.5 141.3
*1920	3565	17062	29.9	10.5	85.9	East West South	1706 980 879	8530 4900 4395	29.7 22.2 27.9	8.0 8.9 9.5	90.5 55.0 81.3

* These figures are worked on the Registrar General's figures and the Local Registrar's Returns.

